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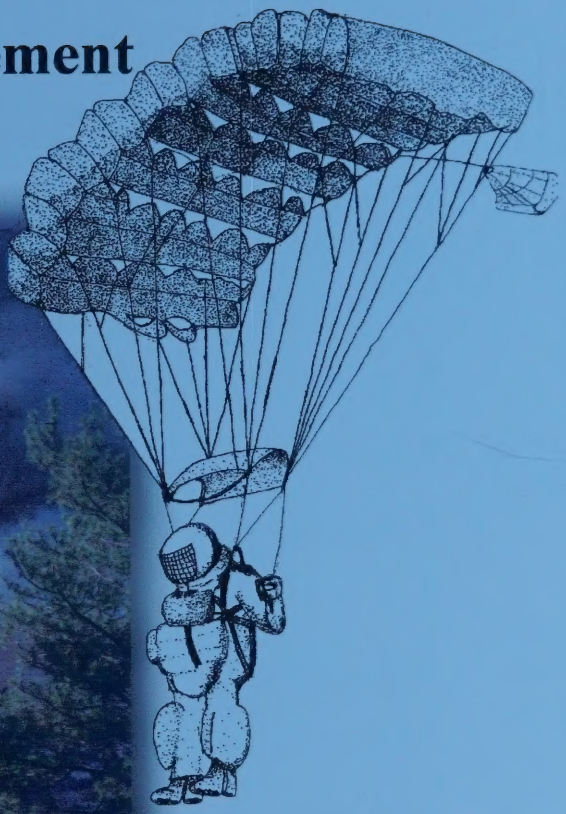

Smokejumper Review

August 1999

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Smokejumper program was established in Fairbanks, Alaska as the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) primary suppression response to wildfires. The effectiveness of a fixed smokejumper base, supporting a highly mobile and rapid response to incidents, was later provided to the western states through a base in Boise, Idaho. Initial attack and other suppression roles remained the focus for many years. With the development of the Federal Wildland Fire Policy the smokejumper program initiated efforts, in addition to the suppression role, to support implementation of the policy.

All BLM States are working to fully implement fuels management policy and require some level of assistance. The Alaska organization has provided assistance primarily within the state for both BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Smokejumpers from the Boise base have been providing this assistance to field offices and other Department of the Interior agencies.

The smokejumper program balances the priority for initial attack commitment with their work in fuels management and continues to position itself to address current and future mission demands. As with all fire resources, the interface of initial attack and fuels management will evolve as field offices fully implement the Federal Wildland Fire Policy. Recommendations contained in this report are offered to facilitate the smokejumper program with the capability to meet fire management objectives beyond their suppression role.

The review team concludes that smokejumper assistance with fuels management training, planning, and implementation has accelerated field office progress in addressing the Federal Wildland Fire Policy. Assisting BLM field offices with fuels management is a valuable component of the smokejumper mission. BLM smokejumper response to fuels management, as with initial attack, is enhanced through the flexibility of not being limited to a fixed base and allows them to be utilized effectively and efficiently as a national resource.

The BLM should continue to support the development and professionalism of all Bureau programs and employees in order to best implement the Federal Wildland Fire Policy. BLM managers and staff recognize fuels management policies, including fire as a resource to be managed as a natural component of the landscape in order to support healthy land, healthy communities, and the health of our employees. National and local workshops continue to be an effective way to communicate the fuels management policy message and share effective approaches and techniques for fire planning and implementation.

Although not the focus of this review, it is apparent that other BLM personnel including hotshot crew members, engine operators, helitack, and non-fire resource personnel also contribute to the Bureau's fuels management efforts. These programs will continue to be accessed in order to best implement the Federal Wildland Fire Policy.

TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this review fuels management includes the following: hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire planning and implementation, fire use, and all related programs and policies under the Federal Wildland Fire Policy.

FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue One: *The BLM Smokejumper Mission*

Findings:

1. BLM smokejumper mission statements include initial attack and other fire management objectives, including fuels management. The mission statements also include paracargo support, overhead team support, air tactical group supervision, details to positions including fire management officers, fire control officers, and in dispatch, emergency medical support, and specialized equipment manufacturing. Smokejumpers are actively and effectively engaged in these duties.

2. Smokejumper support of fuels management programs occurs for the following reasons: smokejumper initiative; availability of resources to accomplish project work; availability of 2823 funding; increasing public requests for hazardous fuels reduction and fire effects; and the high degree of trust in smokejumper abilities.

3. BLM field offices and other agencies express the desire to continue utilizing smokejumpers to achieve fuels management objectives, particularly in the implementation of prescribed fire.

4. BLM smokejumpers are not limited to a fixed base of operations. Their flexibility and high degree of mobility allows them to rapidly respond to initial attack needs as well as preposition at locations with high fire danger. This mode of operation ensures rapid response in meeting requests for assistance with fuels management, including hazardous fuels reduction.

5. Fuels management demands in the lower 48 are increasing operational commitments and lengthening field seasons of the BLM smokejumpers. The Alaska smokejumpers have not been utilized in the lower 48 fuels management program to the same extent as the Boise smokejumpers.

6. A controversy has arisen between the two smokejumper bases due to a difference in management philosophy regarding the changing mission.

7. The Alaska-Boise operating agreement for the exchange of smokejumpers is not being fully implemented. Alaska resource orders not met by Boise are being met by Forest Service smokejumpers.

8. In Alaska, smokejumpers are the primary means of initial attack. BLM smokejumpers fill incident command system (ICS) overhead positions in Alaska and the lower 48.

9. Boise smokejumpers provide initial attack for remote incidents where vehicle access is not available, when local fire suppression overload situations exist, and when roads are available but rapid response is crucial due to resource or property interface concerns.

10. BLM smokejumper managers in Boise and Alaska feel that it is necessary for BLM smokejumpers to acquire experience in their respective areas of operation.

Recommendations:

1. BLM smokejumpers should continue to operate under the full scope of their mission statements. Smokejumper bases should be maintained at both existing locations (Boise and Fairbanks).

2. BLM smokejumpers should continue to provide assistance in all aspects of the fuels management program. Resource orders for smokejumper assistance should be filled in consideration of availability and cost.

3. The National Office should continue to provide 2823 support funding for the use of smokejumpers.

4. The National Office of Fire and Aviation and the State Director of Alaska should determine the most effective and efficient way to organize and use BLM smokejumpers to meet fuels management objectives.

5. The smokejumper operating agreement between Alaska and Boise should be revisited.

6. All BLM smokejumpers should be trained and acquire fire experience in all major fuel types.

Issue Two: *Mission Demands and Workforce Skill Needs*

Findings:

1. The smokejumper program attracts and develops a highly motivated and skilled work force with outstanding initiative and extensive leadership qualities. These attributes are recognized and regularly referenced as reasons for ordering smokejumper assistance for fire management programs.

2. Smokejumpers are utilized in all aspects of fire management. In addition to firefighting duties, smokejumpers are involved in fuels management including prescribed fire planning and implementation and other hazardous fuels reduction projects. They are also involved in training, coordination and instruction related to these activities. Additional assignments include teaching NWCG courses, first aid, and other subjects associated with fire and non-fire field work.

3. Field offices believe it will take between five and ten years to fully implement current fire management planning direction. In the long term, smokejumpers will continue to be needed at field offices in fuels management efforts to bridge both overload situations as well as gaps in capability due to office vacancies. The National Office of Fire and Aviation, in recognition of field needs, established a "jumpstart" opportunity where smokejumpers assist field offices in initiating and meeting fuels management objectives.

4. The fire management organization has taken on the primary load of planning and implementation for the fuels management program. Managers and resource specialists are unable to focus adequate attention on fuels management planning and implementation. At present, field offices do not have enough trained fire or other resource employees to meet fuels management needs.

5. The BLM's fuels management program has placed demands on smokejumpers to assist field offices in meeting the full range of fire management needs.

6. At the present time there are no established qualifications for developing prescribed fire plans.

7. The increasing demand on smokejumpers to implement fuels management could compete with initial attack responsibilities. At this time initial attack remains the priority for smokejumpers and fuels management resource orders for smokejumpers are met as suppression commitments allow. This issue will continue to grow and evolve as the BLM moves toward an increasing number of areas where appropriate management response ranges from full suppression to prescribed fire.

8. Functional statements and position descriptions do not adequately reflect the current smokejumper mission and responsibilities.

9. The BLM smokejumper program is a national resource. However, direction to BLM smokejumper base managers from the National Office of Fire and Aviation does not follow a direct chain of command.

Recommendations:

1. To best implement fuels management policy, smokejumpers with major duties in fire management planning should have a natural resource education background or equivalent experience.

2. BLM should establish qualifications for developing and writing burn plans.

3. The BLM should continue to support the development and professionalism of all Bureau programs in order to best implement fire management policies. The BLM should continue to advance management and resource specialist knowledge concerning fire and fuels management policies and practices through national and local workshops.

4. Based on Bureau needs smokejumper base managers should determine how many smokejumpers will be required for burn plan preparation and associated NEPA documentation, and provide adequate training.

5. The National Office, State Fire Management Officers, and representative line managers should resolve competing interests between the fuels management program and initial attack.

6. Incorporate fuels management and training duties into the functional statements and appropriate position descriptions for smokejumpers.

7. The Director of the National Office of Fire and Aviation and the Alaska State Director should determine the best overall means to address the following: chain of command; scope of control; training; and the number and type of positions at each base.

Issue Three: *Recruitment and Rookie Training*

Findings:

1. Rookie training provides an essential foundation for future performance and conduct.

2. Consistent training is occurring for all BLM smokejumpers.

3. The current smokejumper rookie training schedule limits opportunities for gender, race and skill diversification due to timing conflicts with college students, teachers and other professionals.

4. Alaska feels current rookie training meets BLM mission requirements for rookie smokejumpers.

5. Boise is advocating a change in the rookie training schedule and location in order to better meet expanding program needs. The following four training options were identified:

   Rookie training based in Boise
   Rookie training based in Alaska

Rookie training alternating annually between Alaska and Boise
Alaska and Boise conduct independent rookie training

6. The BLM smokejumper program has had limited success in recruiting and hiring qualified diversity candidates. The BLM smokejumper program does not have entry level fire fighting positions. Diversity in entry level fire fighting jobs is a critical component for effective recruitment and hiring of individuals from underrepresented groups at the smokejumper level.

7. The majority of the Alaska smokejumper workforce are on short term WAE appointments which precludes them from obtaining health benefits or life insurance coverage. Except for the rookies, nearly all Boise smokejumpers are on long term WAE appointments and do receive these important benefits. The BLM has established appropriate procedures to provide these benefits to all WAE personnel.

Recommendations:

1. BLM fire management officers, hotshot crew superintendents, and smokejumper base managers should coordinate recruitment and hiring at the entry level to support the achievement of a diversified and professional work force.

2. Refer to Issue 2, recommendation 7: The National Office of Fire and Aviation and the Alaska State Director should determine the best overall means to address the following: chain of command; scope of control; training; and the number and type of positions at each base.

3. Beyond the first year of employment with the BLM, smokejumpers should be placed on long term WAE appointments. This would allow for flexibility in season length, increase opportunity to meet changing operational fire demands, and provide key benefits to a workforce engaged in demanding and dangerous work. Additionally, this course of action would help the BLM smokejumper program be more competitive in recruiting and retaining a professional and diverse work force.

APPENDIX

Alaska Smokejumper Mission Statement

The Alaska Smokejumpers are the primary fire operations initial attack force for lands protected by the BLM-Alaska Fire Service. They also provide initial attack, under Cooperative Agreement, to lands protected by the State of Alaska Division of Forestry. The Alaska Smokejumper mission is to provide safe, efficient initial and extended attack fire operations on federal, state and native lands. Additionally, Alaska Smokejumpers provide personnel to lower 48 BLM and U.S. Forest Service smokejumper bases. Other missions include:

1) On a frequent basis provide Type III IC's to the Alaska Interagency users for multi-resource/multi-crew extended attack fires.

2) Provide qualified Command and General Staff personnel to designated overhead teams.

3) Provide qualified personnel to overhead teams in secondary positions such as, but not limited to, Division/Group Supervisor, Resource Unit Leader, Situations Unit Leader, Fire Behavior Analyst and Air Tactical Group Supervisor.

4) Provide the primary pool of personnel for Air Tactical Group Supervisors within Alaska.

5) Provide Emergency Medical Technicians for the interagency fire community and the BLM in Alaska as well as for emergency requests from state authorities.

6) Provide paracargo support for statewide fire operations as well as remote support of resource activities throughout the state.

7) Provide primary Loft functions for the Alaska Smokejumpers and other state and federal agencies including specialized gear and equipment manufacture.

8) Conduct prescribed fire operations in positions such as Burn Boss, Ignition Specialist and Holding Specialist.

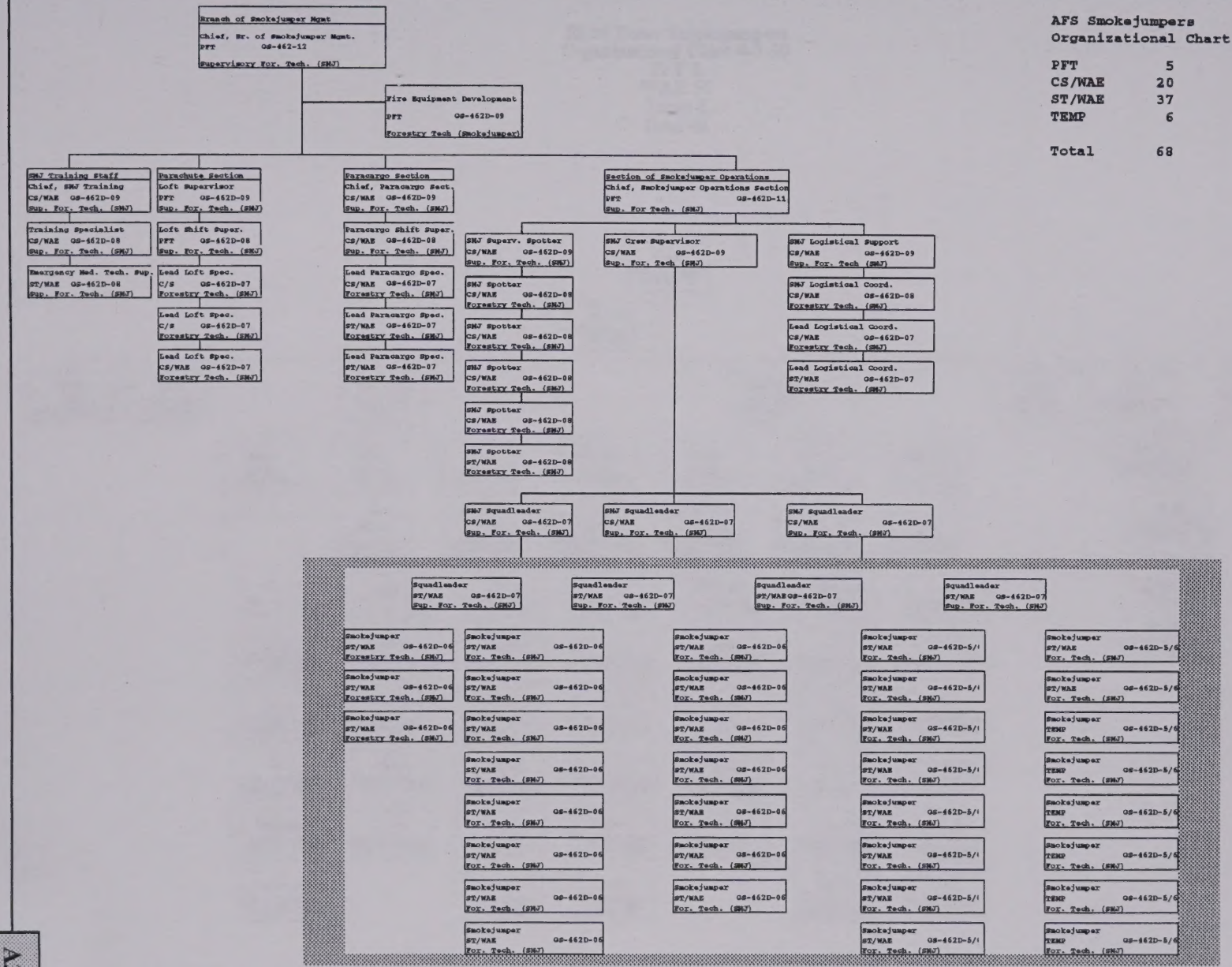
9) Provide prescribed fire support such as conducting NEPA compliance, coordinating with resource specialists, writing burn plans and presenting prescribed fire training.

10) Provide qualified personnel for non-smokejumper assignments such as FMO and dispatch as well as aviation positions and resources field support.

11) Provide assistance for All Risk Emergency Services such as earthquake damage assessment, disaster planning and other natural disasters.

Boise Smokejumper Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management Boise Smokejumpers provide wildland fire and hazardous fuels reduction services to BLM and interagency land managers. Boise smokejumpers assist managers in wildfire suppression, remote area fire monitoring, prescribed fire operations, and other hazardous fuels reduction operations. Boise smokejumpers provide professional, effective, and safe fire and aviation services to help land managers meet objectives.


Branch of Smokejumper Mgmt
Chief, Br. of Smokejumper Mgmt.
PFT GS-462-12
Supervisory For. Tech. (SMJ)
Fire Equipment Development
PFT GS-462D-09
Forestry Tech (Smokejumper)
SMJ Training Staff
Chief, SMJ Training
CS/WAE GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Training Specialist
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Emergency Med. Tech. Sup.
ST/WAE GS-462D-08
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Parachute Section
Loft Supervisor
PFT GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Loft Shift Super.
PFT GS-462D-08
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Loft Spec.
C/S GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Loft Spec.
C/S GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Loft Spec.
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Paracargo Section
Chief, Paracargo Sect.
CS/WAE GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Paracargo Shift Super.
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Paracargo Spec.
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Paracargo Spec.
ST/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Paracargo Spec.
ST/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Section of Smokejumper Operations
Chief, Smokejumper Operations Section
PFT GS-462D-11
Sup. For Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Superv. Spotter
CS/WAE GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Spotter
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Spotter
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Spotter
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Spotter
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Spotter
ST/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Crew Supervisor
CS/WAE GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech (SMJ)
SMJ Logistical Support
CS/WAE GS-462D-09
Sup. For. Tech (SMJ)
SMJ Logistical Coord.
CS/WAE GS-462D-08
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Logistical Coord.
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Lead Logistical Coord.
ST/WAE GS-462D-07
Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Squadleader
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Squadleader
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
SMJ Squadleader
CS/WAE GS-462D-07
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Squadleader
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Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Squadleader
ST/WAE GS-462D-07
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Squadleader
ST/WAE GS-462D-07
Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Squadleader
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Sup. For. Tech. (SMJ)
Smokejumper
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Forestry Tech. (SMJ)
Smokejumper
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Smokejumper
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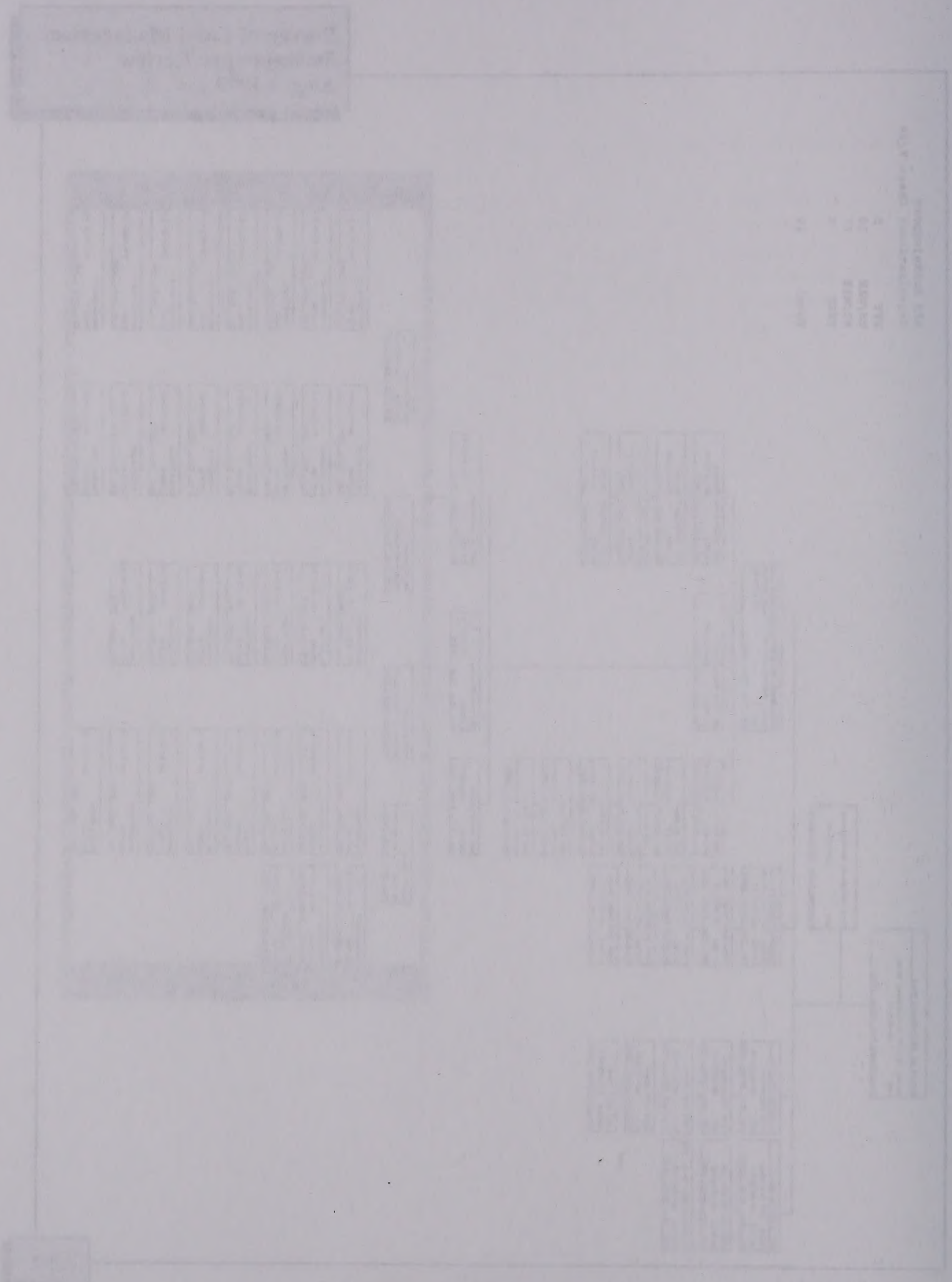
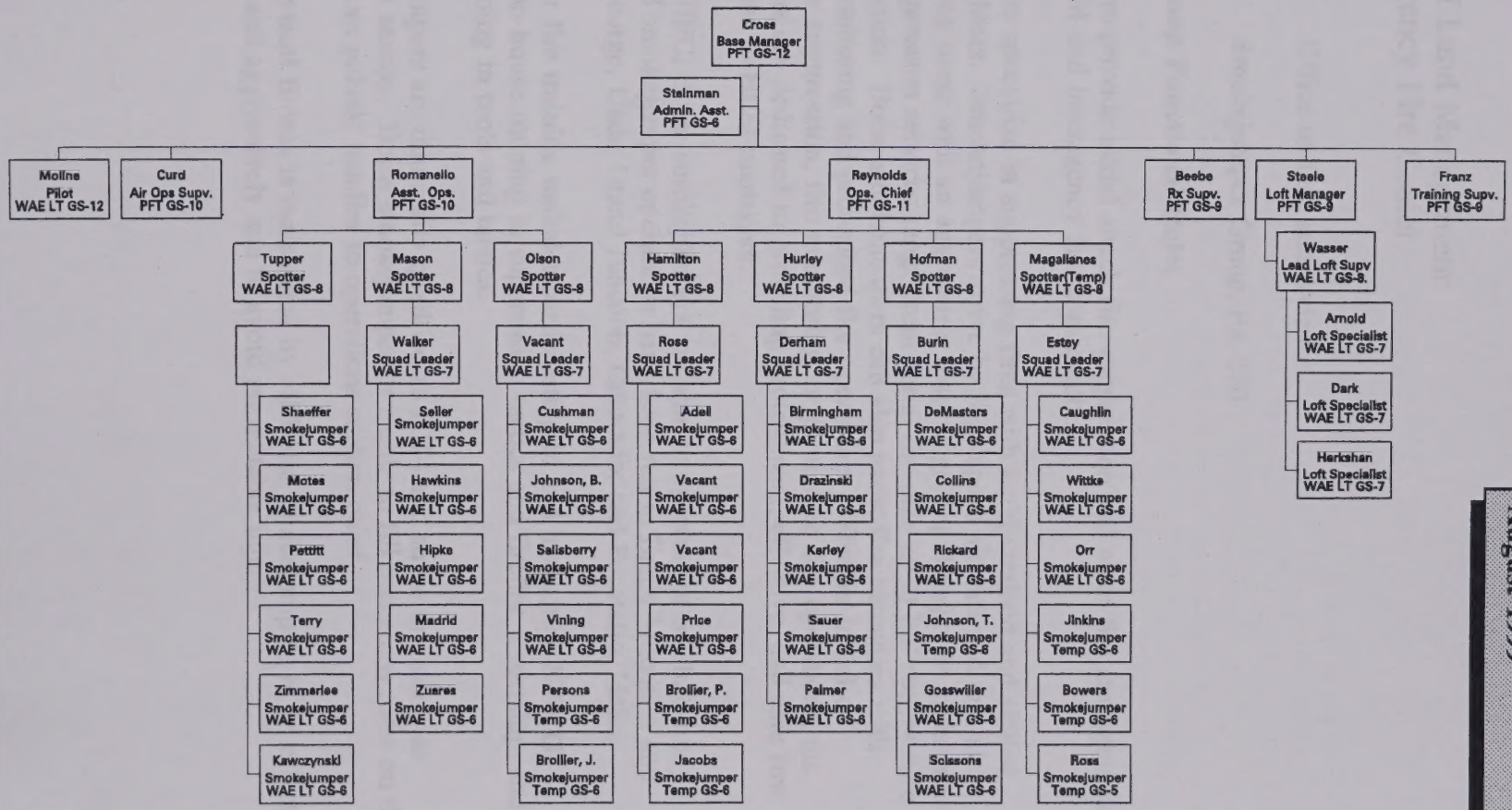
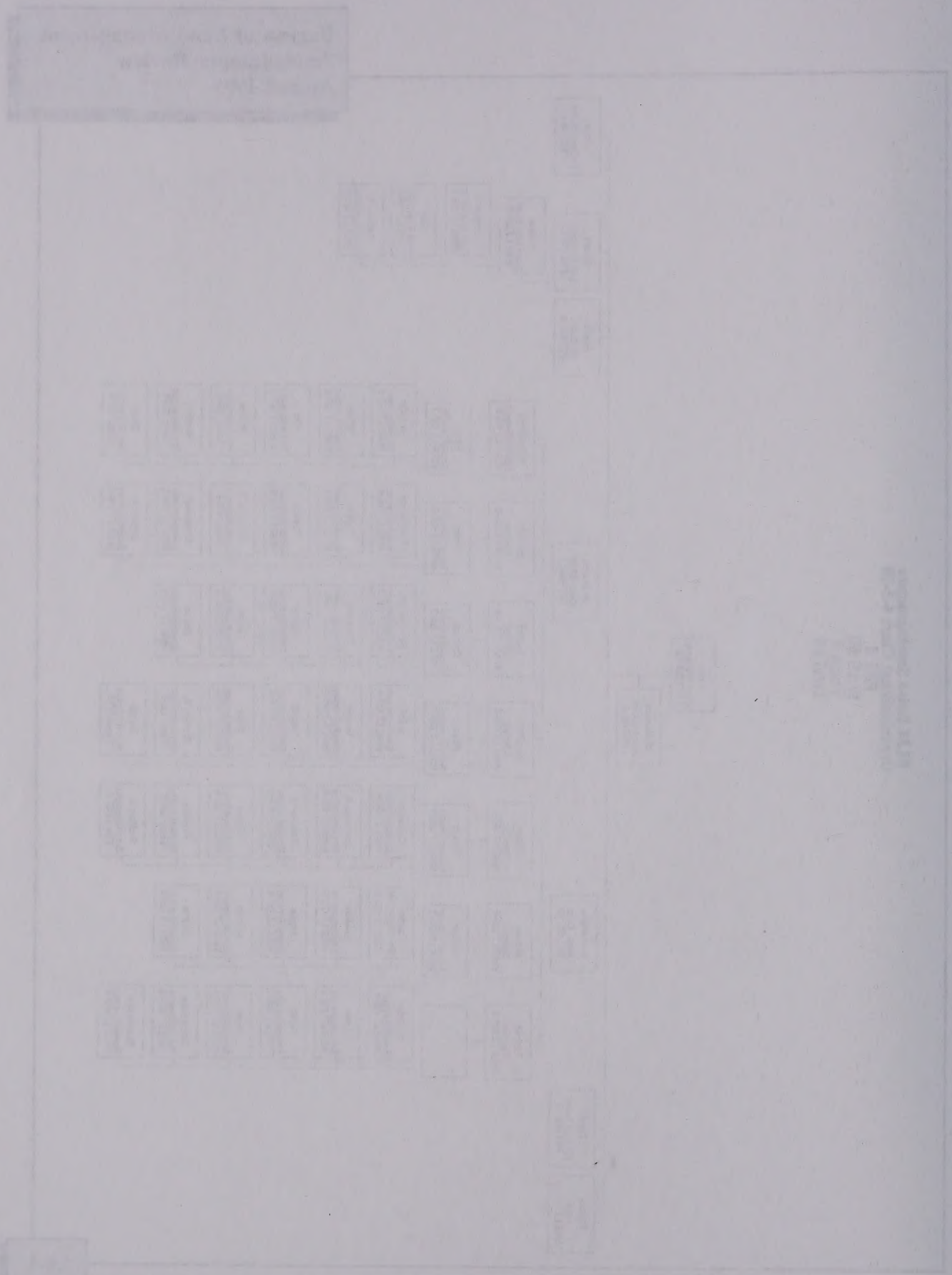
For.



BLM Boise Smokejumpers
Organizational Chart 4-5-99
PFT 8
WAE 50
Temp 8
Total 66





USDI Bureau of Land Management
National Interagency Fire Center

Organization: Office of Fire and Aviation

Program: Smokejumper Group, FA-250

Smokejumper Group Functional Roles

Boise smokejumpers provide initial attack fire suppression and other fire management services to the BLM and interagency fire community.

Boise smokejumpers specialize in suppressing fires with highly trained and skilled professional firefighters. Smokejumpers arrive by high speed aircraft and ram-air parachutes, providing users with an aggressive, long-range, rapid-response initial attack resource. Fire suppression services range from aerial fire size-up to full suppression and self-demobilization. Boise smokejumpers can also assist fire managers with remote area fire monitoring and prescribed fire operations. Whether initial or extended attack fire suppression, fire monitoring, or prescribed fire operations, the Boise smokejumpers are dedicated to providing professional, effective, and safe fire management services to BLM managers.

Headquartered at NIFC, Boise smokejumpers are able to operate out of almost any location. Extended smokejumper operations have been run in Battle Mountain and Ely, Nevada; St. George, Utah; Grand Junction, Colorado; and Pocatello, Idaho.

Boise smokejumper fire training includes participating in and instructing NWCG approved courses, in-house training in suppression tactics and fireline leadership, and extensive field training in tools and tactics.

All Boise smokejumpers are minimally qualified as ICT4 and strive to qualify as DIVS by their fifth season. Boise smokejumpers are able to fill numerous roles on the fire line ranging from pulaski handler to operations section chief.

A high level of physical fitness is maintained by all Boise smokejumpers in an effort to fight fire safely and aggressively and to avoid preventable injuries.

Boise Smokejumpers
Prescribed Fire Action Summary, 1997

1997 showed a significant increase of Boise Smokejumper participation in prescribed fire and hazardous fuel reduction projects in the Great Basin. Boise smokejumpers participated in assignments in Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada and Oregon from April 12 through October 23. Emphasis was focused on smokejumpers completion of prescribed fire management taskbooks. Nine smokejumpers worked towards completion of Burn Boss Type 2 task books. Completed task books and received Ignition Specialist type 2 certification, began task book work towards Ignition Specialist type 2 certification.

Prescribed Fire statistics:

Prescribed fire projects: 22
Hazard fuel reduction projects: 2
Acres burned: 11890
Smokejumpers on projects: 67
Number of days on projects: 105
Total man hours: 6123

By Location:

State	Agency	District	# fires	# days	#jumpers	Acres burned
Arizona:	NPS	Saguaro NP	2	14	2	Pnf Monitor/piles
	NPS	Grand Canyon	1	7	1	300 acres+
California:	NPS	Whiskey Town NP	2	19	2	250
	NPS	Lava Beds NP	1	3	1	Haz. fuel reduction
Idaho:	USFS	Idaho City	2	4	5	300+
	State	South	2	4	15	600
	Parks	Ponderosa	1	1	4	20
Nevada:	BLM	Ely	1 (pnf)	3	3	1500+
	FWS	Ruby Lakes	1	4	6	350
New Mexico:	BLM	Soccorro RA	4	15	10	4500
	BLM	Farmington RA	1 project	6	10	70 acres (haz. fuel reduction)
	NPS	Bandelier NP	1	11	1	Piles
Oregon:	FWS	Heart Mountain	4	15	8	4000

Boise Smokejumpers
Prescribed Fire Summary 10/98 through 3/99

Date	Project	Proj Type	Acres	Ac to Date	Chrg Code	Fund Code	Agency	State	Dist/Park/RA	# Smj
10/01/98	Gerber Rd	Burn	815	815	MA25	2810	BLM	OR	Lakeview	12
10/01/98	Juniper	Burn	360	1175	HA06	2810	BLM	MT	Miles City	10
10/01/98	Misc	Burn	0	1175	YY99	2810	BLM	OR	Lakeview	20
10/03/98	Guston Conley	Burn	315	1490	HA09	2810	BLM	MT	Lewistown	10
10/06/98	Paddock Butte	Burn	1320	2810	MA40	2810	BLM	OR	Lakeview	10
10/07/98	Chimenea	Burn	2000	4810	GA03	2810	NPS	AZ	Saguaro NP	13
10/09/98	Cerritos Gap	Burn	790	5600	LA10	2810	NPS	NM	El Malpais NP	4
10/11/98	Timber Hill 3	Burn	1190	6790	MA39	2810	BLM	OR	Lakeview	10
10/13/98	Baker Crk	Prep/Burn	200	6990	JD09	2810	NPS	NV	Grt Basin NP	17
10/25/98	Norcross	Burn	0	6990	MA24	2810	BLM	OR	Lakeview	11
01/24/99	Lewistown	Plan	0	6990	HC10	2810	BLM	MT	Lewistown	2
01/31/99	Gardner Mtn	Plan	0	6990	TB09	2810	BLM	WY	Casper	2
03/01/99	Bridger Basin	Plan (17,000)	0	6990	5306	2823	BLM	WY	Kemmerer	2
03/08/99	Hay Cny	Burn	500	7490	RD04	2823	BLM	UT	Moab	6
03/15/99	Sunnyside	Mech	40	7530	FE29	2823	BLM	ID	Emerald Empire	10
10/01/98	Widforss	Burn	150	7680		2823	NPS	AZ	Grand Cnyn NP	5
03/16/99	Gold Crk	Burn	200	7880	HA20	2823	BLM	MT	Miles City	5
03/22/99	Cherry Cny	Burn	2700	10580	LD30	2823	BLM	NM	Roswell	5
03/27/99	Bosque del Apache	Mech	200	10780	LD34	2823	FWS	NM	Bitter Lakes	5
04/05/99	Socorro	Burn	650	11430	LC02	2823	BLM	NM	Socorro	6
04/11/99	Bullwhacker	Burn	1200	12630	HC10	2823	BLM	MT	Lewistown	11
04/12/99	Los Cruces	Mech/Burn	70	12700	LC33	2823	BLM	NM	Los Cruces	6
04/16/99	Ferry Plant	Burn	800	13500	HC12	2823	BLM	MT	Lewistown	11
04/19/99	Walhalla	Mopup	600	14100	CA20	2823	NPS	AZ	G Canyon NP	8
04/25/99	Gooseberry	Burn	2000	16100	FA16	2823	BLM	ID	Lower Snake	4
04/26/99	Norcross	Prep	0	16100	MA24	2823	BLM	OR	Lakeview	5
05/10/99	Hamaker	Prep	80	16180	MA29	2823	BLM	OR	Lakeview	5
05/26/99	Duvall	Burn	300	16480	MA40	2823	BLM	OR	Lakeview	14
05/27/99	Keyhole	Burn	150	16630	MA22	2823	BLM	OR	Lakeview	10
05/29/99	Hamaker	Burn	400	17030	MA29	2823	BLM	OR	Lakeview	20
06/09/99	Bridger Basin	Plan	0	17030	5306	2823	BLM	WY	Kemmerer	3
02/01/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Caughlin	2810		FL		1
02/01/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Drazinski	2810		FL		1
03/15/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Gerhardson	2810		FL		1
02/22/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Salisberry	2810		FL		1
03/15/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Wittke	2810		FL		1
02/05/99	FLA Rx Academy	Trng	0	17030	Zimmerlee	2810		FL		1
04/16/99	Burn Boss Class	Trng	0	17030		2823		UT/C	SLC/Incline Village	7
04/04/99	FUTA/Lone Mtn	Trng/burn	660	17690	252	2823	NPS	TX	Big Bend NP	1
03/01/99	FUTA/Micro	Trng/burn	300	17990	15152	2823	USFS	NM	Cibola	1
03/03/99	FUTA/Upper Frijole	Trng/burn	1400	19390	252	2823	NPS	NM	Bandelier	1
03/23/99	FUTA/Kiowa Grass	Trng/burn	25	19415	15152	2823	USFS	NM	Kiowa Natl Grasslands	1
03/28/99	FUTA/Rye Flats	Trng/burn	30	19445	CA08	2823	BLM	AZ	Arizona Strip	1
Totals				19,445						280

Recent Boise Smokejumper Details to Other Units

Four SMJs to RAWs (6 month assignments)
contact: Phil Sielaff, RAWS unit leader, 208-387-5726

Three SMJs to Great Basin Training Center (6 month assignments)
contact: Jim Glenn, National Training group leader, 208-387-5325

Four SMJs to Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (5 week assignments)
contact: Tom Frey, International Fire & Aviation coordinator, 208-387-5167
Four additional SMJs received training to prepare for future assignments

Four SMJs detail/exchange to Russian SMJs (2 month assignments)
contact: Tom Frey, (see above)

Two SMJs to Boise District Station Manager/FCO (2 month assignments)
contact: Dale Anderson, Boise District FMO, 208-384-3406

One SMJ to Battle Mountain District FCO (2 month assignment)
contact: Battle Mountain Field Office FMO

One SMJ to NICC at NIFC (2 month assignment)
contact: Kim Christensen, 208-387-5418

One SMJ to FCO at Elko District for BIA (3 month assignment)
contact: Bob Means, former Elko FMO

One SMJ to Elko District FMO (ongoing assignment)
contact: Kevin Hull, Nevada State FMO, 775-861-6450

One SMJ to Elko Helitack (4 month assignment)
contact: Rob Thomas, helitack foreman, 775-753-0314

One SMJ to Grand Junction Air Center as ATGS (6 week assignment)
contact: Tom Carey, GJAC manager, 970-245-4988

One SMJ as Winnemucca District FCO (1 month assignment)
contact: Don Tienharra, Winnemucca FMO, 775-623-1553

One SMJ as NIFC computer support specialist (1 year, ongoing assignment)
contact: Louis Leezer, Applications Support Unit Leader, 208-387-5734

One SMJ pilot as lead plane pilot to NV (6 week assignment)
contact: Leonard Wehking, Carson City FMO, 775-885-6155

Recent Boise Smokejumper Training Assistance to other Units

One SMJ coordinates EMT training for interagency personnel at Boise

Two SMJs provide First Aid refresher for NIFC personnel

SMJ EMT cadre provide Pack Test for NIFC and other local units

Three SMJs provide LCES, pumps, saws, helicopter and S-270 training for Jackson Hotshots

Two SMJs coordinate S-230 and S-205 for Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort Duchesne, UT

Two SMJs coordinate RX-230 for interagency training at Miles City, MT

Two SMJs coordinate S-336 for interagency training at Las Vegas, NV

Two SMJs instruct field exercise for S-244 for Great Basin Training Center

Two SMJs instruct units for S-330 at Great Basin Training Center

One SMJ instructs units for S-390 at Great Basin Training Center

One SMJ instructs units for S-490 at Great Basin Training Center

One SMJ instructs units for RX-340 at Great Basin Training Center

Four SMJs assist S-420 cadre at Great Basin Training Center

Three SMJs assist S-378 cadre at Great Basin Training Center

One SMJ instructs units for the Prescribed Fire Academy at Albuquerque, NM

Two SMJs instruct units for S-205 and S-230 at Boise District

One SMJ assists development of Crew Resource Management in Canada

One SMJ provides fireline instruction and helicopter safety in Mexico

Boise Smokejumper Community Outreach

IMAX movie premiere, Washington, D.C.

Education Association, Boston, MA

Career Fair, Brownsville, TX

Air Fair, Boise, ID

River Festival, Boise, ID

School presentations, public awareness events, career fairs, Boise and surrounding area

Multiple media evens; television, radio, newspaper, production companies, books

Boise Smokejumper Overhead Team Assignments

Cross, OSC2, Vorce team

Arnold, OSC2 Trainee, Hefner team

Derham, SOF2 Trainee, Hefner team

Arnold / Hofman, RCDMs, Birch team, Puerto Rico hurricane

Franz, IOF3, Texas Forest Service Prevention Team

Multiple Assignments, DIVS, 2 designated slots on teams

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